

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

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WHAT A BUILDING ORDINANCE MEANS.

There is apparently some hope that this city will have a proper building ordinance, one which will regulate the erection of buildings that such blots on the municipality as the tenement shacks of the past will be an impossibility in the future. This is a step in the right direction and one which every citizen of Honolulu who has any pride in her progress as a city will welcome and support, for it will mean a cleaner and more healthful city, as well as a city beautiful.

It is reported that the board of supervisors has appropriated \$500 for the expenses of drafting this ordinance and the work of doing so has been committed to the wisdom of Professor Young, of the College of Hawaii, and to A. R. Gurrey, secretary of the board of underwriters, which organization will have much to say in the final event as to its practicability. Of course there will be provided in the ordinance for the payment of a fee to support the expenses of the building inspectors, but such a fee is now charged by the Territory without the return of proper supervision. But when the supervisors have the proposed new ordinance before them let them stop squabbling over road overseers and pass it as quickly as they are assured it is the right kind of an ordinance.

The assurance is given that just as soon as the supervisors take action in the matter the legislature will proceed to repeal the law at present butting into the city's affairs and resign the fees which have and are yet being paid into the territorial treasury.

And while the gentlemen who are drafting this ordinance are about it let them see to it that it is thorough. Let it result in a more healthy and habitable Honolulu, resulting in a cleaner city. Let it be radical enough to eliminate the present plague spots, regulating the occupation of Japanese or Chinese tenements and granting the power to enforce modern rules as to housing the oriental as well as the occidental population of this cosmopolitan city.

Let them do all this and then hold the officers of the city directly responsible for the strict enforcement of the ordinance.

BACK TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The board of health members should have the earnest and undivided support of all good citizens in the fight it is waging against dirty premises and dirty poi. In the first matter, that of insisting on the owners of insanitary premises remedying the situation, the board of health has power and is using it; in the matter of ensuring the sale of only clean poi, the board appears to be up against a serious situation; serious if it carries out its announced policy, more serious if it does not.

If the Chinese, into whose hands the Hawaiians have allowed to pass the taro-growing industry, persist in their refusal to sell their product except on such conditions as will reopen all the filthy poi shops as well as the less filthy ones, there does not appear much that can be done, except sit tight. Conditions may arise when the authorities would be justified in condemning the taro crops and seizing them, leaving the question of payment to be determined by the courts, as well as the question of damages, but before such a condition prevails there is bound to be some suffering among those Hawaiians who must—or think they must—have poi or starve.

The Chinese are undoubtedly being backed up in their action by some Hawaiians and a few whites, some Hawaiians being willing to ally themselves with anyone in anything to embarrass the health authorities, while the whites are acting either through a desire to "make something" politically by pandering to ignorance or are themselves without knowledge of actual poi shop conditions in this city.

It is extremely gratifying to find the board of health acting with such commendable promptness in using the power bestowed upon it to force a betterment in the sanitary conditions about the city. It is equally gratifying to find the board determined to stand for no nonsense from the Chinese taro growers, who believe that they hold all the cards and are in a position to force their terms upon the authorities.

No citizen should assist in this holdup. The management of the Kalihi poi factory has gone to the extreme limit in assisting in the present emergency. That management has not only worked its factory without profit, but has placed itself in the position of having to go out into the open market for taro after the present poi embargo is raised, having ground its three months' supply in advance to keep up the output during the Chinese boycott. This action can not be praised too highly, especially in view of the rather contemptible attitude assumed by competitors.

When this community is told that it will have to back down and eat dirt because a few Chinese insist on it, it is time that citizens woke up.

THE KAU DITCH BILL.

Three points of criticism had been directed against the so-called Kau Ditch Bill when it was presented to congress, namely: that it had not received local sanction, that it was too general, and that it did not contain conditions making any bond flotation probable. The bill, as outlined, to be presented to the legislature today for approval before going on to Washington, meets the objections very fairly.

The fact of its presentation in the legislature precludes any further criticism of secrecy. What the bill is in there before the local lawmakers. It contains nothing beyond the one specific scheme, that of an irrigation ditch through the public domain in the Hilo, Puna and Kau districts of Hawaii and the right to lease the lands the ditch will make available for agriculture and at present worthless. The third objection, that the financing of the project was practically impossible as first outlined, is met by limiting the amount of the public land served by the ditch that may be withdrawn under the homestead laws.

There seems no good reason why the legislature should not place its official O. K. upon the bill and pass it on to congress. The rights of the public appear to be well protected under it. Provision for water for homesteaders is made. The price of water is to be fixed by means of a regulation on the profits that may be realized. A maximum of eight per cent on the capital stock and six per cent on bonds is provided for, after maintenance charges and sinking fund are deducted. Should profits go higher, the price of water comes down.

Stringent clauses ensure the early commencement and the quick completion of the work, a work that is to put millions into circulation. Even if the ditch never pays its promoters, the Territory will be ahead the amount spent on construction, while if the ditch does pay, and there is a ready sale for its water, the Territory will be further ahead by the increased value of Kau land.

About all the ditch promoters are asking is a chance to go in and make valuable what is at present without value and what never will be of value until these promoters, or other promoters, carry through some irrigation scheme.

The Territory stands to gain and takes no chances on any loss. The promoters take all the chances and bear any loss there may be, while should there be success the Territory shares materially in it.

DRINKING HABITS IMPROVING.

The official figures for the consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country show that the per capita consumption of spirits fell from 2.52 gallons in 1840 to 1.37 gallons in 1909. Since the drinking of spirits is almost entirely confined to whisky, rum, gin and brandy, it is apparent that the consumption of the liquors which contain the largest proportion of alcohol has been reduced about half. If the figures for the closing decades of the eighteenth and the early decades of the nineteenth century were available they would show that there was even more "hard drinking" at this early period, says William B. Bailey, assistant professor of political economy in Yale University, in the Independent.

The consumption of wine has more than doubled from 1840 to 1909, increasing from 29 to 70 gallons. A large part of this increase is due to the consumption of native wines.

When we consider the per capita consumption of beer and ale, the greatest change is apparent. This has increased from 1.36 gallons in 1840 to 19.97

gallons in 1909. To how great an extent this change is due to the German immigration, which first came to this country in large numbers about 1848, is, of course, problematical. Many of the wine drinking races, like the Italians, after a brief residence in this country become consumers of beer.

Although there has been a great increase in the total consumption of intoxicants during the period 1840 to 1909, there has been a change from those drinks containing a high percentage of alcohol to those containing a low percentage—and this is one cause for encouragement.

A FURTHER POSSIBLE TEST.

Honolulu and Hawaii have not been without warnings that cholera was something to be expected. Physicians made public statements, newspapers printed warnings, officials called attention to the urgent need of better sanitary arrangements, but few even bothered themselves to read or listen, much less erect the safeguards called for. Now we have the cholera and the loss to this community, without taking into consideration the loss of life, is thousands of dollars daily.

It is too late to shut out the cholera. The one thing left to do is to stamp it out and guard against a recurrence.

There is another most pressing danger, however, that can be guarded against. It has not yet come past the door of the port, although it has reached that closely to us. This is yellow fever.

Is it to be that history is to keep on repeating itself in Hawaii and that we are not going to take heed to repeated warnings, remembering them only when it is everlastingly too late?

Within two years this port is to be a regular port of call for many vessels from the infected yellow fever ports of South and Central America. In this connection, The Advertiser wants to republish the following from an address made by Dr. W. C. Hobdy before a joint meeting of the territorial board of agriculture and forestry and the planters' association, in the hope that it may now penetrate through indifference. Dr. Hobdy said:

I do not want you to consider me an alarmist. I have no desire that you should look upon me as an extremist, but I have not come here this afternoon to talk to you in platitudes or glittering generalities, neither am I going to tell you what is being done on the mainland to take care of the public health. I am going to talk to you about things right at home—what is and what ought to be done in order to protect our public health, which will be of lasting and untold benefit to Hawaii.

In the brief time that is allotted to me, I can only sketch for you the situation, point out the danger and indicate the remedy.

Yellow fever is transmitted from man to man by the *Stygian* mosquito and only through that agency. During the first three days of your disease with yellow fever, you are infectious. After that, you are not. This little stocking-leg mosquito with a white stripe down his back which is in every office in this Territory is the little instrument that conveys yellow fever from man to man. It is he who takes the poison from the individual in the early days of yellow fever and spreads it. That mosquito abounds in Honolulu. It breeds in the broken bottles and cans in your back yard, in the water cups that keep ants out of our refrigerator, and in the sink where the water drain comes from the gutter. It is always on the job during the day. And when the day shift goes off, another kind of mosquito, the night shift comes on. In order to protect us from these diseases, Uncle Sam has provided for us a most efficient defense—our federal quarantine, but, gentlemen, any quarantine that is absolutely effective is proscriptive and prohibitive, and besides, just as your health officer cannot isolate and quarantine a case of malaria, so your quarantine officer cannot quarantine and disinfect a ship for malaria or what is worse, a malarial mosquito.

Some day an *Anopheles* mosquito will enter this city, and he will then have found indeed a Paradise of the Pacific. All the conditions are here for his rapid reproduction and everything is ready for him to begin an epidemic that will rival in its numbers destroyed, and I speak conservatively, the smallpox epidemic of some twenty-seven years ago.

We have today, moving around and perfectly well and absolutely harmless in this community, individuals with the malarial organism in circulation. In my work here as quarantine officer, I have discovered three. They are here with us. All that is needed to transmit that disease from one individual to another is that single mosquito. Some day from a vessel at our wharves, that mosquito is coming ashore and when that day comes, gentlemen, our troubles with malaria will begin. Then, gentlemen, it will be absolutely necessary for the board of health to have more stringent regulations than are in force at the present time. These are the dangers that threaten us from without. There are two others that threaten us from within.

Typhoid fever, we have with us. In the four or five years that I have been away from here, it has increased at a remarkable rate. It is for the most part, a water-borne disease. If you want to prevent typhoid fever, the most important step that you can take is first being assured that your water supply is above reproach, and second, that the excrement of your camps is properly disposed of.

Now as to the remedy: Hawaii is indeed a Paradise of the Pacific, and you gentlemen, here before me, representing the chief industry of this Territory, are the very bone and sinew of our material prosperity. What you want, you get. Your interests and rights are paramount in the affairs of this Territory.

Is there one individual here of you sound, hard-headed business men, who believes that you can carry on with the greatest success your work as sugar planters, unless our health conditions are maintained? Is there among you anyone who, throwing aside the dollars and cents, is willing to sacrifice Hawaii's present reputation—the most beautiful and healthful place in the Pacific Ocean? Gentlemen, I do not believe that there is. You gentlemen are today straining every nerve to extend your acreage and increase your yield.

I come to plead with you for Hawaii's future, because once yellow fever gains an entrance here it will start an epidemic that will claim hundreds, perhaps thousands, of victims, an epidemic that will blast Hawaii's reputation abroad, cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to eradicate and no man can estimate the cost to our commerce and your business through the quarantine restrictions that would be imposed against us. It will be equally as disastrous should malaria gain a foothold here.

Mauritius was known as the Paradise of the Indian Ocean. It was a place where England sent her officers and regiments from India to recuperate. Yet from a paradise it became a pest hole. Some time between '61 and '65, malaria was introduced and in the next few years 850,000 people perished from the disease and those islands have never recovered from the blow. That is what will happen to Hawaii if we do not take the necessary steps.

I want you to appreciate that you are men who get things, and I want you to act as disciples and go back to your homes and talk about what I have told you until there will be created such a sentiment in favor of this thing that it will have to come, for in no other way can we get it. It is a fact that every great movement has to be preceded by a campaign of education.

The board of health for three years has been carrying on a campaign against rats in an effort to make this place plague-proof, and if in addition to this campaign against the plague rats, you will use your ingenuity in a campaign against yellow fever and the mosquito which is here, and also against the conditions which make their breeding possible, you will have done for Hawaii the greatest and most beneficial piece of work you have yet attempted, and you will have safeguarded your own future, for I assure you, most candidly, you cannot carry on your work with the same financial success unless Hawaii's health conditions are maintained and improved. And these conditions can only be maintained—our future can only be safeguarded—certain disaster can only be prevented by you and the general public awakening to the seriousness of the situation and all hands uniting with the board of health to make Honolulu and Hawaii not only pest-free but pest-proof.

A chronic correspondent, in one of the afternoon papers, advances a theory that the present outbreak of cholera is fish poisoning. Why not call it barber's itch? There is just as good reason.

The Advertiser has received one check for twenty-five dollars, and has been requested to place this at the head of a subscription list to be opened for the raising of a fund to purchase another schooner for Captain Sam, the hero of the Mo'i Wahine disaster. Communications and suggestions on the subject are invited from our readers. If it is shown that The Advertiser is wanted to open such a list, the matter will be promptly taken up.

WANT TO STARVE
HAWAIIANS IN CITY

(Continued from Page One.)
That the ultimatum of "all or none" was given. Attorney Curry is representing the Chinese at the board of health, as is Chu Gem, and both of these are attempting to mediate between the two parties and effect an agreement, but the planters refuse to come to one.

Measure Successful.

President Mott-Smith attaches special significance to the proven fact that there has been no outside cases of cholera since the poi supply was cut off, with the exception of the Portuguese baby on Luso street and its mother, which has been undoubtedly traced to fly infection.

The long string of Manoa cases were direct contacts with Manana, the first case in that district, who died before the poi embargo was put in effect. As a matter of fact, nearly all the Manoa contacts who have been swelling the list of fatalities since the embargo was placed were removed to the quarantine hospital before that time. The equally long string of cases from the Luso street source of infection have been traced by direct contact to the case of Johnny Ah Sing in the Cyrus Green tenement, who died also before the poi embargo was placed.

For some time the board was at a loss to prove this theory, as in the case of the band boy who died some time after Ah Sing, it seemed to be another sporadic case. It was afterwards discovered that the bandman had visited Ah Sing and thus became a contact of that case, although this fact was denied at first by their friends.

The board has, incidentally, found the greatest difficulty in obtaining the proper information from those taken sick and those held as contacts who think their sole duty is to lie to the sanitary officers concerning their previous movements and thus hinder them to a great extent in arriving at and tracing the source of their infection.

The Chain Complete.

The detective work of the inspectors in tracing back the movements of the cases and contacts has now established the chain which connects the Manoa cases with Manana and the Luso street cases with Ah Sing, the disease in each case originating before the poi shops were closed. The only case not traceable was that of a baby, who was still nursing and thus could not have arrived at the infection in the same manner as did the others and the theory of fly infection is strengthened by this fact. The baby's mother became a contact of her child and died some time later.

All this has proven to the board of health that it has struck the right note in shutting the poi shops, as aside from the possibility of the original infection being spread to nine different localities in three days through this medium, there is the probability that should the shops be opened under present conditions it would be carried again broadcast throughout the city.

It might be added that the three clean places which the board found among the poi shops were the only places of the kind in the city where the workers did not cook, eat and sleep in the same room where they worked the food. The real conditions have been retailed too frequently, in the columns of The Advertiser as elsewhere, to need repetition in spite of the opposition to the embargo on the poi.

The \$2000 appropriation made by the legislature has been exhausted, which makes the situation still more threatening, and if the Hawaiians refuse to eat anything except their national dish it seems as if there might be something in the starvation-talk yet.

INSURGENCY AND
WHAT IT MEANS

(Continued from Page One.)

the ostracism of himself at Washington. The speaker told of having listened to La Follette addressing an almost empty senate chamber on the railroad question, when he drew attention to the empty benches and announced that some of these would be permanently empty of their then occupants before the people had finished with the question of the regulation of the railroads.

Felt at Home.

"I can feel something familiar in the atmosphere and the gathering of men at meetings such as this," said the speaker. "An organization like this is one of the most significant things in modern life. Such work relates the church to modern problems in a way that it has not been for years. The church is seeking to get hold of all the tangles and problems through such an organization as this."

Meets Frankness.

"I appreciate very much the way in which my inquiries have been answered on all hands. I only came here at short notice, not knowing anything of the problems of life with which you were struggling. I have been astonished at the tenacity of life here and the extent of the civilization. I am also astonished at the way in which you are meeting the various problems. Here you have every problem that we have in the States and I can assure you there is not one of them left out. (Laughter.)"

"This place is of the greatest significance. Here the civilization of the West is reaching out for the civilization of the East. The reports you send from here will be listened to with interest and the actions you make here will be the actions made by the great portion of the United States. You are meeting the Orientals and we look to you for advice and instruction. I am greatly interested in race problems and here you have them all developed."

Tuberculosis Work.

Prior to Mr. Baker's address, a short business session was held. Doctor Hobdy reported on the work of the Panoa day camp for carrying on the work against tuberculosis. He announced that as a result of the camp last year fourteen cases had been cured and many others helped, out of a total of sixty-one, while the educational

effect of the work had been widespread. He urged upon the league the duty of continuing the good work and moved that a committee be appointed to collect twenty-five hundred dollars, necessary to make up a deficiency in sight for the current year. Doctor Hobdy's address was to the point and elicited applause.

His motion was seconded by Walter Billingham and carried, the chair naming a committee to secure the funds.

The dinner served the many were present was an excellent one and the good fellowship of the league was in evidence throughout the evening. Many of the prominent men of the city were present, including many not members of Central Union.

TOURIST BUREAU
WILL BE OPENED

(Continued from Page One.)

ant to study and talk about. The bureau will supply those who wish to go tramp in the mountains with guides and carriers, interested conducted tours will be arranged, canoeing parties may be arranged for through the down town office, and in every way the wish of the man or woman on outing bent will be studied.

So soon as a first class stenographer and energetic office man is procured, the location of the bureau's headquarters will be announced. There will be no overvalued positions and any applicant will have to understand that he must give good honest service, for the basis of the organizations employing him is patriotism, a patriotism that begins at home and extends around the world.

NEEDFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Honolulu People Should Learn to Detect the Approach of Kidney Disease.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are so unmistakable that they leave no ground for doubt. Sick kidneys excrete a thick, cloudy, offensive urine, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding. The back aches constantly, headaches and dizzy spells may occur and the victim is often weighed down by a feeling of languor and fatigue. Neglect these warnings and there is danger of dropsy, Bright's disease, or diabetes. Any one of these symptoms is warning enough to begin treating the kidneys at once. Delay often proves fatal.

You can use no better remedy than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Here's Honolulu proof:

James C. L. Armstrong, Nuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years, and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return attack of the complaint during the past year. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

SOME SUGGESTIONS
FOR LEGISLATURE

Thomas Edwards started to make a few suggestions to the legislature yesterday, through Speaker Holstein, to whom was referred his letter. Just who Mr. Edwards is does not matter; neither does the spelling of his letter. But among other things Edwards insists that the legislature make generous appropriations for the board of health to hire more inspectors and have the garbage men return garbage cans to their proper places in back yards or alleys. In this connection he says:

"No garbage need be left on the sidewalk in front of any place, as it is now, under people's noses as they walk along, and if anyone does leave garbage on the sidewalk through carelessness, then fine them \$50 for the first offense and \$75 for the second offense and so on up, and now preach for a beautiful city while such disgraceful sights exist, and you will have more pleasure for tourists and less cholera in town, I think."

Mr. Edwards evidently lives on Tahiti, from which place he writes, and where there are no sidewalks and no garbage problems.

ONE NEW CASE IN
CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

The usual average of two cases a day in the cholera epidemic held good yesterday, although only one of them was a new case, the other being an old one in which the cholera diagnosis has just been proved.

The latter case was that of Kahanu, the ninety-year-old Hawaiian woman who was taken from a Kalihi house and who died in quarantine. It took repeated bacteriological tests to prove the case, which might not have proved fatal in a younger person.

The second case yesterday, which is listed as number thirty, is that of James E. Keama, forty-eight years old. He is another Manoa contact, being a relative of Annie Hilo Keama, who is now also suffering from the disease, but who will probably recover. James Keama is also alive, and as his case required proof in a bacteriological test, he also stands a chance for recovery. Keama was a guard at the jail, who was telephoned for at the time the sickness first appeared in his family, and was seized as a contact by the board of health, which arrived on the scene but a few minutes after he died.

To date there have been thirty cases and twenty-two deaths. There is another suspicious case among the contacts in quarantine.